aboutton conspiracy of Fosa, Fogg & Co., which resorts sh means fair or foul, to defeat Franklin Pierce, because his noble and manly advocacy of the fugitive slave law, nica these abolitionists, along with the Richmond Whig, ve forcely denounced. Now, with all reasonable men, it als be sofficient to prove the identity of this last libeller Pietce with the infamous knot of abolitionists, to crush anto the earth. But we go farther, and we shall prove by portate raper, we find the foll wing paragraph: GEN PIERCE AND THE TEMPERANCE VOTE.

The all clous charge of intemperate habits made against Gen Piece, which first appeared in the columns of the N. Gen Piece, which first appeared in the columns of the N. York Thiune, his met a prompt rebuke from every quarter where harsty outweighs partisan malevolence. Nay, more, the injustice of the allegation has caused a reaction among the tile frends of temperance, and thus the wrong is rebukding a tolitical point of view. The Crusader, a temperance diagraphished in Concord, N. H., has come out in favor of parte, and asserts the stories about Gen. Pierce's drinking lability by "scandalous." This is the second paper which averages the cause of temperance that supports Pierce for the Presidency. It is a righteous retribution that these deas should be punished in a manner which they will most ealy trel-the less of votes.

Men of Concord of irreproachable lives and characters, ping in the same community with Gen. Pierce-not partius of General Pierce, but the chosen and acknowledged udicus of the cause of Temperance-denounce his foul lers in this matter. The Crusader, the organ of the perance cause in Concord, goes further and exposes the remary motives of Wheeler, the editor of the Concord june and his co-worker in infamy, D. S. Palmer. The

We were so much disgusted with the articles weekly apwring in the Tribune, that recently we asked Mr. Webster, the ostensile editor.) what he expected to gain by such a sarse. He said, he did not know what he should get, but at Palmer had frequent communications with Fitz Henry Arren of Wishington, and had Assurances From him op NACOLTONSHIP WORTH 33000 A YEAR, IN CASE THEY COULD TOOSED IN DEPEATING GENERAL PIERCE. We are thus nicular, because the main object of those who conduct a paper, is to create a prejudice in the minds of tempertemen at a distance, without regard to the means by e us a political hobby horse on which they may ride into

One word further in relation to D. S. Palmer's devotion "One word further in relation to D. S. Palmer's devotion a temperance; we charge that during his late visit to the rate of Maine, his expenses were part borne by persons enaced in the illegal sale of ardent spirits in this town.—

Another that is to be regarded as hush money, others can one as well as ourselves. He is now absent again, and we re that prior to his departure, application was made, nd in some instances successfully, to the same sources to oblehom to pursue the vocation to which by long pratice the become peculiarly fitted.

Such is the corrupt and infamous witness, upon whom the his relies, to destroy the character of an upright and honorman. It is worse than the miserable and atrocious efto prove Pierce an abolitionist by the testimony of nestraing Foss!

But we shall show Frank Pierce's character by high Whig emeny. The Congregational Journal, a religious paper sigh standing, under the influence of truth and justice, scome forward to expose the infamous assaults of the eral press upon the personal character of Gen. Pierce .this act of common justice, it received and published a e from Prof. C. B. Haddock, late of Dartmouth, and now ted States Minister to Portugal-a Whig and a clergyof the highest standing. We give the following exafrom his letter, which is a withering rebuke of the fedegess for their "petty scandal" and "personal invective" reds Gen. Pierce:

hi so New Hampshire may be installed in the White ae. Portunate man, our friend the General. He had no keep quiet, and honor comes to solicit him. I feel sproud of me notive State. I am no politician, you , and have the happiness to count among my friends cains of both parties; and cestainly, I am greatly Lied to you, that you have had the courage, and the loce, to speak the truth of your neighbor, whatever

THEAL ADVERSALISS MAY SAY.

19 divided apprount, who cannot afford to have his rival and parly and honorably, who is unwilling that his meroscient be fairly presented to the world, does not deservences. And when office is to be obtained by petty scanand ungenerous personal invective, the Morals of a sort suiter. A public journal, which has the boldness-take higher ground, and act on more liberal principles, is cay of all commendation.

But the Whig has grossly sinned, with its eyes wide open. snew full well that this charge of drunkenness against ask Piercs first appeared in the abolition N. Y. Tribune, amatthat paper had afterwards made a full retraction spology for the charge. It knew full well that the N. Express, Whig, had utterly denied the truth of the age, and had especially testified to its want of truth in teobserce's residence in Washington, where the Editor pent the same time. But, to come nearer home, the Whig wfill well that we published a letter from a Scott Whig, a leof Richmond, but now residing in New Hampshire, used to his Scott hig friend in this city, in which he ally and manfally testifies to the temperate habits of akka Pierce. The Whig knew all this, and yet, in its serate malice, it discredits the testimony of native-born gaines, who are familiar with the habits of Pierce, and ishes the falsehoods and calumnies of Abolitionists as cel muth. Need we say more, to invoke the indignation at and honest men, of all parties, to the desperate tacof Southern Sewardites? But the day of reckoning is and and glorious will be the popular verdict of condemon on all such miserable expedients.

THE DEMOCRACY OF RICHMOND Hids fire meeting at the Universalist Church on Tuesday Mt. J in A. English, Esq. (of Marion county) delivered the most locid, interesting and effective speeches we heard during the campaign. He rapidly, but clearly, ity of the Democracy with the old Republican party, tat of the Whigs with the old Federal party. Mr. Engconcluded with an admirable contrast of the qualificaof the two Presidential candidates. He gave some ex this at Gen. Scott's electioneering tour, the "blue he had met with, &c. His speech was agreeably inised with dry humor and a few seasonable and happy itis. A vote of thanks was cordially tendered on a of Dr. Gooch; who happily remarked that, as the tracy were charged by their opponents as being the en" party, they should be always most willing to have

English" aid as they had enjoyed that night. meeting then nominated, by acclamation, Dr. Wm. A. on as their candidate for the Senate, and Richard O. ins, Esq. as their candidate for the House. These men are, in every way, worthy of the cordial support Democracy, and we shall take sincore pleasure in og our votes for them on Tuesday next.

"BEAUTIES OF SCOTT." e New York Herald publishes in nine columns a com lection of Gen. Scott's speeches-fifty-two in allte in a public speaker; they argued, oddly enough, that traise is not only unbecoming, but absolutely fatal to sho uses it" But Gen. Scott, the modern "Cicero demostlenes," has shown all this to be a gross fallacy, lat "the real secret of eloquence is the art of talking antly of one's self, and urging one's services and den the public attention." These speeches truly form a and statesmanlike record of the age.

BLOODLESS AFFRAY. NOTON, Oct. 25.—A fist-fight occurred this morning Winder's building, between Col. Roberts and clane, both of the U. S. Rifle Corps, in which of got considerably worsted. The difficulty grew pt. McLanda 1. pt. McLane's letter reflecting upon the courage of ree. Capt. Hardenstle was also a party to the quare Adjutant General immediately gave orders for the Lane for striking his superior officer.

ANOTHER ROORBACK LAID IN THE GRAVE. Some days since, the Times, deceived by the Milton

Chronicle, published a garbled statement of a letter of Ex-Senator Bedford Brown, touching the nomination of Gen. Pierce. The following letter of Mr. Brown-which is sustained by our personal knowledge of the occurrences at in an important portion of it, materially different from the Baltimore-satisfactorily explains the whole matter-tri- same letter as written by the author. This willbe seen from umphantly refutes the absurd story and places Gen. Pierce | the following note of Thomas M. Formar, Esq., Gov. on the highest ground. We understand that the gaibled Troup's son-la-law, accompanied by a correct copy of the statement was read by Mr. R. T. Daniel at a Whig meeting | letter-both of which we hasten to lay before the public : at Salem, Fauquier, a few days since; but Mr. Brown, happening to be present, rose and promptly corrected the misrepresentation and perversion of his letter:

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

WAYELAND, VA., OCT. 25, 1852.

Gentlemen: Permit me to correct, through the medium of "the Enquirer," the gross misrepresentation which is contained in the N. Carolina "Milton Chronicle," respecting a letter written by myself to a friend in N. Carolina, a few weeks before the Democratic Convention assembled at Baltimore, in which article it is alleged, that I "wrote from Washington city, to a personal and political friend in this neghborhood, that General Franklin Pierce would be the nominee of the Convention." "Because (said he,) General Pierce is the only man upon whom the friends of Martin Van Buren will within that time, could I, as an horest man, have done so, unite." My only apology for troubling you with this communication at all, is that this article, which has only very were pleased to make that nominaton, and my acquiescence unite." All only apology for troubing you with this sericle, which has only very recently come to my knowledge, is circulated on the eve of the election, through the Whig press, extensively, for the purpose of producing the erroneous impression on the public mind, on my authority, that Gen. Pierce owes his nomination to the quarter indicated above. I deny the accuracy of the beautiful to the propagation of the propagation of the propagation of the grant of the decimal of Georgia, and could not conseigntly vote for any other candidate who had a fair prospet of success—were at liberof the language imputed to me in the paragraph alluded to; ty to vote for me, while other parsons had none. It was the and never did facts carry a more triumphant refutation of any partiality of friendship which aggested a similar movement assertion or inference that Gen. Pierce owed his nomination assertion of inference that deal. Pietre ower his holding that placed in the paragraph. He was, as the proche leading champions of temperance in Concord, that the
charges of the Concord Tribune, relied on by the Whig, are
infamoraf dischoods. In the Philadelphia Sun, an anti-Duinfamoraf dischoods. In the Philadelphia Sun, an anti-Ducharges of the Convention show, emphatically placed in
roundation by the Virginia delegation, while the other partry, it is well known, voted for Governor Marcy, us a first
choice, for some ten or twelve or more ballots. I had the
choice, for some ten or twelve or more ballots. I had the
choice, for some ten or twelve or more ballots. I had the
choice, for some ten or twelve or more ballots. I had the
choice, for some ten or twelve or more ballots. I had the
choice, for some ten or twelve or more ballots. I had the
choice, for some ten or twelve or more ballots. I had the
choice, for some ten or twelve or more ballots. I had the
choice, for some ten or twelve or more ballots. I had the
choice, for some ten or twelve or more ballots. most ample opportunities, during the sittings of the Convention, by free and unreserved conferences with most of the delegates from the various States, to learn the sentiments and motives which 1 d to the nomination, and can assert, (for the truth of which 1 appeal to your personal knowledge, Messrs. Editors—one of you having been pre-sent)—that no mon ever received a nomination, on higher national grounds, and which was prompted more by the no-ble sentiment that knows no North, no South, no East, no West. I hailed the nomination, under such auspices, as the

harbinger of peace and good will among the States, and as the pledge of a glorious future for our happy Union.

A few words, now, as to the letter, which I addressed to my friend in North Carolina, about two weeks before the Convention assembled at Baltimore, and the substance of which I will endeavor, as faithfully as I can, to recapitulate, or at least that part relating to the Presidency—for it was intended as a letter on private business, and the Presidency was incidentally mentioned. I should rejoice to be able to give the original, but as it would require more than a week, to command that, as it would require more than a week, to command that, through the mails, I give my recollection of the substance. In the letter, I expressed a preference for Gen. Cass, among those in nomination, between whom and Mr. Buchanan I considered there was but a shade of difference. I then suggested it was not improbable that both would be defeated under the two thirds rule, and, in that contingency, I regarded Gen. Pierce as the best selection that could be made—First, because, from my personal knowledge, while serving with because, from my personal knowledge, while serving with him in the Senate, his record and whole course, on the Southern questions, entitled him to as much confidence, in regard to our constitutional rights, as could be claimed for any Southern statesman. Second, that standing on the national grounds of the Compromise, both divisions of the old Democratic party, North and South—the Slavery question having been settled by the Compromise, and they agreeing him which the error occurred. We give on one side as written by Gov. Troup—on the other as published by the Committee:

As verifien.

The increasing pressure of disease forewarms me that but a short breathing spell remains, and I hasten to my conclumans the paragraph in which the error occurred. upon all other points—would probably unite in support of his election; referring as well to the extreme party of the South as to the party which had acted with Mr. Van Buren.

This, to the best of my recollection, is the substance of my letter, and the purport of which was to hold up Gen. Pierce as a national statesman of such elevated character and principles as to command support, without regard to sections— I rejoice, as the friend of Democratic principles, and still I rejoice, as the friend of Democratic principles, and sain more as the friend of the Union, that the Democratic Party, North and South, are united. Standing on the high national ground of acquiescence in and a faithful execution of the Compromise, with a unanimity almost without example, with their time-honored principles inscribed on their banner, they their time-honored principles inscribed on their banner, they go to the polls invincible, and, from present appearances, with the certain assurance of victory.—What is the reverse of the picture? The Whig leaders. Seward, Stevens, and Johnston of Pennsylvania, are marshalling their forces in favor of a repeal of the lugitive slave law, which would be tan-

tamount to a repeal of the Union!

I avail myself of this occasion to say, that while I was in favor of adopting the Compromise, under all the circumstances, I scorn the insinuation, come from what quarter it may, that I ever viewed the Wilmot Proviso in any other light than as a gross injustice and violation of the Constitutional rights of the South, it is that used adopted. Even if patriot-ism had not dictated this sentiment—the fact that I am suf-ficiently interested in slave property to furnish a strong motive for its protection—the fact that I am connected with a family in the Southern part of Virginia and the bordering portion of North Carolina, as largely interested in that spe-cies of property as any other in the Southern States, would serve to repel the slanderous insinuation. I will add, that if my friend in North Carolina, to whom I addressed my letter, my french in North Community in the statement above given, to vindicate the truth of the statement above given,

oncerning it.
With high respect, your obedient servant,
BEDFORD BROWN.

STUPENDOUS FRAUD OF THE WHIGS-LOOK OUT. We have just learned from a most reliable source (says the National Democras,) that the Whig leaders in their desperation, have concocted, and intend to carry into execution, one of the most stupendous and wicked frauds to cheat the people of their rights, that ever existed. It is nothing less than counterfeiting in every State the Democratic Electoral Ticket, making it a fac simile of the regular ticket, with an addition of one or more names, or substituting false names for true ones, or erasing part of the names from the ticket. In either case, any such ticket roted would not be counted These, by hook or by crook, by promises or for pay, are to be emuggled into the hands of our ticket distributors, and thus be voted by honest and unsuspecting Democrats. The vile plot has fortunately been discovered ere it was too late. Many of the most prominent Whig leaders of this State, and of Pennsylvania, whose names we can mention, have been in secret union here for some days. A delegation was sent to Boston, where they raised in a few hours \$20,000, and the like sum in New York, money is to flow like water; corruption is to stalk through the land, and every appliance is to be made to prevent a fair expression of the voice of the people on the 2d of November. Where State elections are held on the same day as the Presidential, the same requery will be applied to the State and local ticket.

Democrate take warning. Let these facts be published in every Democratic paper in the land; let committees be organized to prevent fraude; let every person be watchful and prevent the loss of his own rights, and the rights of the peo-

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE. Little is said, (says the Union) except by the desperate and the characterless, of the New Boston calumny, against Gen. Pierce. This was the expedient, by which the same foes who had abused the northern mind by calling him the slave of the South, tried to damage him in the slave States as the opponent of the fugitive slave law. It is now refuted by all the prominent mon in the whig party South, except such partisans as Mr. Stanly. Even ex-Governor Jones of Tennessee, publicly repudiates it. By commmon consent "the history of parties-proving by record evidence the it has been abandoned. At what a cost of type, of paper, and of brains, this profitless fraud was concocted and circulated, and what a mass of pollution it is! Like its kindred slanders, it is now denied or descried by the very parties who were expected to father it. A recent number of the Louisiana Courier has an account of a whig meeting in Louisiana, at

which a Scott speaker spoke of Gen. Pierce as follows: "The next speaker was Calonel Ray, the second-choice Scott elector for this district. Colonel Ray made a very good, sensible, old fashioned speech. He was very honest and fair in his points and arguments, and very candid in his and fall in his points and administrative to be a democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school—one who loves principles more than popularity—and acknowledged him to be perfectly sound upon the Compromise; and said, moreover, that the salvation of this nation by no means depends upon the elec-

tion of General Scott to the Presidency."

GOVERNOR JOHNSON. We happened into a merchant's office yesierday, (says the Alexandria Age) and during the few moments we were there, some itinerant placard-poster came in and commenced pasting up in the counting room a circular headed with the pieture of a care worn, wrinkled old man. We at once supposed that he was the agent of some quack-doctor, and that ed in his recent electioneering tour. "They are the picture represented some disease stricken creature whom and to produce a revolution in the science of oratory. his medicines had rescued from the grave. Our friend, the old-fashioned professors, Quintillian, Blair and Cor- merchant, glanced at it, but unable to suppress his rage and n, had a notion that modesty was an Indispensable re- indignation, exclaimed "d-n them, I am a whig, I thought of voting for Scott, but" glancing over the paper which was, in reality, a manifesto from the whig junto in Richmond, and casting his eye upon that portion of it vilifying Governor Johnson, "I would sooner now see them at h-I first."

Then unping to what reality has margin and observed. Then turning to us he apologised for his warmth and observ ed, "they constantly parade Jordan Hatcher before our eyes, and yet they seem to forget that they themselves urged the very course they now so sanctimoniously affect to repre-

DEMOCRATIC THUNDER!
POTTSVILLE, October 25, 11 P. M. - One of the largest and Portseident Tyler arrived in this city last evening, and is most enthusiastic meetings ever held here, took place tonight. The people are wild with excitement and eager for the day to brand with infamy, by their ballots, the slanderers of General Pierce. Powerful addresses were made in English and German—the former by Hon. James Campbell of your city, and Hon. F. W. Hughes, in the German language by Francis J. Grund, of Washington city.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OHIO. Pirrssure, Oct. 26.—The Columbus Statesman publishes same person that he will win both bets. That will do right to-day, some 2,000 persons being present. Speeches were more improved by the Bemocratic party and its administration of the Democratic party and its State tieket to be 18,682.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1852.

Of credit and renown, A Major General was he

As Federal nomince!

And then he called in Billy S.,

When Billy swept the table with

They went to work upon, And built it broad, with little base, To stand the General on.

But Horace Greeley tried it first, And found 'tweeli never do-

And when the General heard thereof,

I'll have it where, if need there be, A turn will place me on it,
And, if there should be no such need,
I too, will spit upon it!"

Swore on a pictured life of Scott,

While Greeley held the book. If lies could make a President,

They'd do't by hook or crook!

Right on, through thick and thin, Until old Belzebub himself Claims them as next of kin!

And, to his agents down below,

He said, "my children dear, Our brethten lie so well on earth

We soon shall have them here

But honest men cannot be gulled

By witewash, lies and stuff;

And conning Trumon finding it

Unless you make a show ;

The Irish bear it best.

(A hasty man was he,)

"I'll do it, sir,—but, ere I 20, Coin me a speech to say—

I can't invent, but you possess Vast talent in that way."

Whig capital in trade!

An illustration elegant,

Quoth Truman, "sir, you flatter, but Your wish shall be obeyed, Bombast and lies (betwixt us) make

And when we cease to boast and brag,

WHIG PARTY BANKRUPT !- BROKE!!

The speech was coined and duly stowed,

Proud, pompous, weak, and vain.

The whistle screamed, on went the cars,

Swift glidings as the wind, While clouds of smoke were rolling on, In columns dark behind.

Appropriate and clear, those great words of wit and worth -- "A fire in the rear."

On went the cars -on went the smoke-

But when he stopped, the people would,

Throng round, and have him tell them how, "He'd business to fulfit."

Stopping, at times, to eat and drink,
And hospitals to see!

Though fore against his will,

Oh, Truman, Truman, for that fib,

"He sought not popularity-

He had no selfish aim.

To Pennsylvania came

But, on official duty he

The General--on went he-

(When caught we say 'tis a joke,) We may as well shut up, and write-

So you must get up some pretence

So lay it thick, where'er you meet

The brogan and the brogue; But, when you meet the Native boys

Keep dark, you brave Old Rogue." Then Truman nudg'd him in the ribs, And chuckled in his glee-Then, quoth the General, quick as thought,

To make a journey west, You, on your way, must blarney all-

Of feathers, fuse glory and gas, They're sick-they've had enough!

With all his zeal no go, Said "General Scott, by G-d we're gone,

Well have they kept their oath, and Hed

I'll stand with it annexed n't stand.

Then Seward, Jones, and Truman Smith, Stanly and Parson Fogg, All leagned, like brothers, in one cause, With whiggery agog—

And so he "exectated it,"

And "spit upon it," too!

He very much was vexed,

Two bullets and a bragger !

A platform then, of whiggery,

Head quarters - Washington.

Says he, "Let Fillmore work and sweat

To come it over me, Let Webster push, I'll beat 'em both

Horace and Truman too,
And they arranged the old Whig game"Scratch me-I'll tickle you!"

At Baltimore the game was played, With stock'd pack, bluff and swagger,

GOV. TROUP NOT A CANDIDATE.

Southern Rights party of Alabama, as publishee by them, is

Editors of the Savannah Georgian: Gentlemen-The letter lately addressed by Gov. Troup to the Committee of the Southern Rights Convention of Alabama was misprinted, and I feel fully sutherized to hand you a copy and to request you to republish it, and to place the correction in italics.
Your ob't serv't, THOS. M. FORMAN.

VALDOSTA, GA, Sept. 27, 1852. Gentlemen-1 am now seventy-two years old, and for the last twenty or thirty years, if the Pasidency had been offered spontaneously by the people of the United States, I would not have accepted it, because of my physical disqualification to execute the dates of that office. At no period on the part of distinguished citizens of South Carolina, on another occasion, and which I discountenanced for similar

sembled at Montgomery, in that State, but for the sole pur-pose of organizing that party. It, as well as the State Rights party of any portion of the United States, may rightfully demand that which it has only asked, because, in my day and generation I have labored to contribute a mite. according to my humble abilities, to sustain its principles they are the only principles worth anything to the Southern country, and as long as a party of two or three can be ga-thered together for such purpose, the contribution of my name is the least I could think of making—at least for the purpose;merely of organizing that party-but for that pur

The increasing pressure of disease forewards me that but a short breathing spell remains, and I hasten to my conclusion. I would vote for Pierce and King. Mr. King is a most excellent man, and I have not expected ever to be able to vote for a North and I have not expected ever to be able. to vote for a Northern man so pure and disinterested as Mr. Pierce, and you may never have such another opportunity. Embrace it—and use my name as long as you please for organizing the State Rights party and maintaining and con-secrating its principles.

It is honorable to have such an associate in the nomination as Gen. Quitmum he deserves, and would adorn any office. G. M. TROUP

Mesers. Thomas Williams, J. A. Elmore, Gabriel B. DuVal To place this correction in a clear light, we insert below in parrallel columns the paragraph in which the error occurr

The increasing pressure of disease forewarns me that but a short breathing spell remains, and I hasten to my conclusion. I would vote for sion. I would vote for Pierce Pierce and King. Mr. King and King. Mr. King is a most excellent man, and most excellent man, and I Is a most extected ever to be able to vote for a Northern able to vote for a Northern be able to vote for a Northern man so pure and disinterested as Mr. Pierce, and you may never have such another opportunity. Embrace it: and use my name as long as you please, for organizing the State Rights party and maintaining and consensating its taining and consecrating its | taining and consecrating 1 principles.

A car ful perusal of this letter must convince every one that it gives to the gentleman to whom addressed no authority whatever to use Gov. Troup's name as a candidate for the Presidency. He submits himself to the will of the State Rights party of Alabama "but for the sole purpose of organi zing that party." Nearly the same language is afterwards repeated: "For the purpose of merely organizing that party -but for that purpose only." He then goes on to express his confidence in Gen. Pierce, advising those whom he ad dressed to "embrace" the opportunity of voting for a man "so pure and disinterested," and to use his name-that is the weight and influence of his name-simply to strengther the State Right-party. Any other use of it is utterly incon sistent with his wishes, us it is entirely repugnant to his feelings. Understanding this, we are confident that the high minded gentlemen constituting the Southern Rights party of Alabama will no longer present Gov. T. as a Presidential

To the Editors of the Western Virginian:
I perceive in the "Kan who Republican" of the 6th of October, an article over the signature of "Calell," in which he says: "That the States Right party of Alabama, having nominated for M. Transconding minated Goo M. Troup of Georgia for Vice President, and Gen. John A. Quitman of Mississippi, for Vice President, 1 would take the liberty of suggesting the names of Richard K. Cralle, E-q. of Greenbrier, and Hon. David McComas of Kunawha county, as most suitable to be placed on the electoral ticket in their respective districts, in the event of the formation of a ticket in this State." &c. I here take occasion to state that this communication of "Cabell" is entirely unauthorized on my part, and I am satisfied that no portion of the democratic party in this State will attempt to form any other ticket than the one already formed for Pierce and King; but should they be mad enough to do so, no matter who may be upon it, it cannot receive my support. I do no know what Mr. Craile's views may be on the subject, but of one thing I am certain, the writer of the article in question is profoundly ignorant of my opinions and views in relation to the principles upon which both the State and Federal go-vernments should act in the exercise of the powers delegated to the one and the rights reserved to the other. No ticket could be formed that I would more cordially support than the one in favor of Pierce and King. I fully agree with them in relation to the rights of the States, I have no doubt they will be true to the compromise, and on the subject of slavery Gen. Pierce is as sound as any man in the Union. DAVID McCOMAS.

Jackson, C. H., Oct. 12, 1852. Mr. Cralle has come out boldly for Gen. Pierce, as entirely true to the South, and, with Judge McComas, an able and thorough States' Rights man, cordially sustains his election

MILITARY RULE,-It would seem by the following which we cut from the telegraphic column of the N. Y. Herald of Saturday, that the reign of military tyranny is already begun. It needs no comment from us, as the reader can be his own interpreter of such an unprecedented pro ceeding :

An Army Officer called to account for Making Speeches is favor of Gen. Scott. Washington, Oct. 22, 9%. P. M.—Hrevet Major Isaac Stevens, of the Engineers, has been called to account for having on a recent visit to New England, made one or two political speeches, at meetings, in favor of General Pierce.— An official letter has been sent him, enclosing a printed ac-An official letter has been sent aim, encosing a printed ac-count of the meetings, and demanding an explanation. The inconsistency of attempting to punish the gallant young officer for following the example of the commanding gene-ral of the army in making stump speeches, can only be re-conciled on the ground that he is a democrat and Gen. Scott is a whig candidate.

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE. WHIGS WHO OPPOSE GEN. SCOTT. Hop. M. P. Gentry of Tennessee. C. H. Williams of Tennessee A. G. Watkins of Tennessee. Robert Toombs of Georgia. A. H. Stephens of Georgia. Wm. Parham of Louisian:

T. L. Clingham of North Carolina.

David Outlaw of North Carolina. James Lyons of Virginia. Thomas M'Caig of Maryland Daniel Jenifer of Maryland. Edward Long of Maryland. George T. Curtis of Massachusetts Hiram Ketcham of New York. John S. Cottman of Maryland. Gustavus Leerman, Esq. of Baltimore. Dr. S. Hant of Baltimore. Including hundreds of others equally well known to the

NOW LOOK ON THIS.

PARTITION WHIGH WHO SEPPORT GEN. SCOTT Horace Greeley of New York, Wm. H. Seward of New York. Taurlow Weed of New York. Amos Tucker of New Hampshire Truman Smith of Connecticut. John Davis (U. S. Senate,) of Mass. Solomon Foot of Vermont. W. Upham of Vermont. Zeno Scudder of Massachusetts. Thaddens Stevens of Pennsylvania. W. F. Johnston of Pennsylvania.
J. W. Howe of Pennsylvania. Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio.

B. Stanton of Ohic.
With a host of others equally well known known for their constant and prescriptive hostility to the South.

Can that party be trusted from which such men as those leadere of the free States. A BET .- A leading and influential whig of this county

has wagered with another whig that Gen. Pierce will carry

of the United States-and he has also wagered with the

They'll singe you for a while, When you pay up your score within That place made for the vile! On went the ears-on went the boat, When, to the people mid the rain, The General made this speech SPEECH. "My friends and fellow-citizens -When 'chiz n' I say—
I mean not only Natives; and;
Th' incomers of to-day; "But added unto those, I mean

Those who in after time, Whether Dutch, Irish, Welch, or Scotch, Shall reach our glorious chine; "I mean not only you who come

To take a look at me, But those who may come, centuries hence, This -freedom's soil to sce. "I thank you all for coming out,

And making such a splitter, Although the rain is pouring through Each alley, street and gutter. "I was in pain-- I almost wept,

While scated snug and warm, To think how you -loved, cherished, dears, Were pelted by the storia. "When I a soldier was, and marched

Before the drum and five. To march exposed to rain and mud, Was the pleasure of my life

"To be a citizen, I think No less should be required Than that a man should see these lakes, So lovely-so admired !"

Just here an Irishman sang out, "Yer honor's welcome here, Och, darlint, bless yer honor's heart," (The Irishmen they cheer.)

"On that rich brogne-I love it well, It bringeth back to me, The noble deeds of those I led To glorious victory.

("And, oh, it bringeth back to me," Said a boy, bright eyed, and young, "The memory of a father dear Whom you, in vengeance hung!")

"I did not mean to make a speech. I came in public pay,
To find a site to build a house, Where soldiers sick can stay

"You greet my cocked up hat and plumes, My soldierly display, Which shows your love of country! but— I have no more to say." The General ceased-the world roll'd on

Just as it did before! Men slyly winked, and laughing said, "Good gracious! what a bore!" "And this is he for whom we've fought So fiery and so fierce, And tried to best that gallant man,

The brave and brilliant Pierce. Then rose a shout - a hearty cheer-And scho, in her metrical n Responded-"Pierce and King." And Scott came home, with drooping plume,

Quoth Truman, "what a fool was I To trust him from my sight! "Our cake is dough -our game la un-Our folly is deploted

For choosing one whose brains are in His epauletts and sword." And Seward sat him down and went. Stanly did swear and rail, But Greeley, the philosopher

Said-"I can go for Hale." A general fight enemed among tt's backers on that day, And, 'mid the scene of wrath and rage, The puct came away.

Virginia by 5000 majority—he has also wagered with the same individual that Gen. Plerce will be the next President DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

to the so-called Democratic party; that German votes com-pelled our people to emigrate to the West, and thus destroylexpected in so short a time.—All of which is known, by Whigs and Democrats, to be entirely the reverse of truth.— His speech appeared in reality to be more suited for a lecture in a school room, than to be addressed to a German audience in this city; and this has been said by a well-informed and prominent German Whig—falthough it must be remem.

Since and pressing invitation to become sensible. A German Whig did draw the conclusion, that Mr. E. was either talking to a parcel of school boys, as certainly such was not not present claiming the parcel of school boys, as certainly such was not not in sudicince belonged to the animal creation. Upon the whole, Mr. E. did do the Whig cause very little good, it any. In fact, some portion of his arguments appeared to be more favorable to the Democratic cause; and if all could have been properly stated in English at the time, it would have more plainly been ascertained. Mr. E. did wish to show how, in the latter times, the parties had changed their names, and that it was not fair, he said, for one party exclusively to adopt the name of Democrat. Therefore, it must be supposed, that this new invented name of Democrated Whig, should take shelter under the political wings of Mr. E., should take shelter ander the political wings of Mr. E., why and for what purpose this singular, double-faced name has been created, but the object of that name to essist the Whig party, to which he feldons at the North, with Scard at their lead, was death against the passage of that act, and which still important decisions at the North, with Scard at their lead, was death against the passage of that act, and which still important decisions at the North, with Scard at their lead, was death against the passage of that act, and which still important decisions at the North, with Scard at their lead, was death against the passage of that act, and which still important decisions at the North, with Scard at their lead, was death against the passage of that act, and which still important decisions at the North, with Scard at their lead, was death against the passage of that act, and which still important decisions at the North, with Scard at their lead, was death against the passage of that act, and which still important decisions at the North, with Scard at their lead, was death against the passage of the act, and the fellow of the president t tant measure, known? Has he ever publicly sanctioned it, or has he ever revealed his opinion on this great subject?— While, on the other hand, Franklin Pierce's principles are firmly established, and have been freely declared to be not sectional, but for the interest and welfare of the whole Union. The votes he gave in the national councils establish this fact fully. Recollect too the danger which may be apprehended, to have an ambitious, successful inflirary chief-tain, with his commission as commander-in-chief in his confers administering the Government according to his tain, with his commission as commander-in-chief in his pocket, administering the Government according to his pocket, pride, vanity and ambition. Will my countrymen take a glance back at the ancient republics? Was not and has not their downfall generally been produced either by conquest or treachery of a military chieftain! and which republics have been prostated, and are now tuled by tyrannical governments. Be assured, my countrymen, the elevation of Gen. Scott is the most imprudent and dangerous act the Whig party can possibly adopt for the future welfare of the first order. Indeed, he is, by all accounts, like an European Prince; at least, he cannot be approached in any other style. His over-tuling and commanding spirit controls all his actions, although he has been lately very condescending and friendly to natives and foreigners, in his travels through the various parts of the country; but let him stravels through the various parts of the country; but let him travels through the various parts of the country; but let him be in fell power, with the army and navy at and under his command, and you, my friends and countrymen, will draw a different conclusion of the disposition, continuents and qualifi-

henorable.

According to previous arrangement made with what is abled the Democratic German Whig Association, Mr. Gloss a Democrat of Richmond, and Mr. Eckholl a Whig, who as before mentioned, had been imported from the hot-bed of New York, did meet Mr. G., in order that both sides of the questions might be discussed, before a German audience, and for which purpose, through the kinders of the Council, permission was obtained to have such discussion held at the City Hall, consequently about seven o'clock, the Hall was filled, G. Hierhelzer, Eq., ared as President, and Mr. H. Phillips as Secretary.) Mr. Gloss spoke first, with much mornion and Anglo Sexon style, and was beloned to have not together in this city; and it appeared manifest Mr. G. literally demolished, by his answers, the refuted in the most easy, able and humorous manner, so that the audience could not be kent from expressing their approbation, by loud cheering. The physical energies of Mr. G. and the true republican cause, were too strong for Mr. E., exclusive of Mr. G. having the advantage of resting and standing upon the Democratic platform, coming from the great ancient guides of Jefferson and Madison's declared principles, ceiling to the minds of his countryone the eart in the proposal proportion of the Southern Rights has proported for Piscar and King. Mr. Kino is a most expectate ever to be able to vote for a Northern may or any other part of the world, from which oppression may have driven them, to this happy land of adoption, in which they are now entitled to equal rights and privileges with mative born clitzens, and with which, (et present) no form of government in any country can be compared upon of different kinds, and all of which have and institutions and laws, well regulated, and praisevershy institutions of different kinds, and all of which laws and institutions in the season of the country and the side of the proposed of the country and the side of the proposed of the declared principles, ceiling to the minds of the country and the

Ution, Oct. 26.—The Young Democracy held a souncil this vast and extensive country will, as heretofore, be still to-day, some 2,000 persons being present. Speeches were more improved by the Bemocratic party and its administra-

NUMBER 50. Correction of an important error in his letter, as jublished by the Southern Rights Committee of Alabama.

Gov Troup's letter to the Committee appointed by the Southern Rights party of Alabama, as jublished by the Southern Rights party of Alabama, as jublished by the southern Rights party of Alabama, as jublished by the southern Rights party of Alabama, as jublished by them, is Speeches of Mr. Eckhoff and Mr. Gloss explained, and substance reported—by a German Democrat—with a reply to
the long and unfair epistle reported and published by a
German Whig.

Indisposition has been the cause of my not complying
sooner with the requests of friends to engage in the task of
giving the principal part of those German speeches—one delivered on Saturday night, the 2th October, the other delivered a few days previous, by the imported German Whig
speaker, Mr. Eckhoff, at the African Church; and also, the
Democratic speech, by Mr. Gloss, at the City Hall—that is
as far as the recollection of a man can be depended upon
liable to errors, though not like what was called a report by
a German Whig, published on the 11th of October in the
Whig of this city; and also, a most unwarrantable article,
published in that paper of the 14th of October. As regards
the first production, it is easily discerned to have been composed and finished by a Virginia gentleman, as it contains
but a small portion of what could be discovered to have
been said by Mr. Eckhoff, or, if said, not within the hearing
of a large number of Germans who were present, which
think themselves to be acquainted with their native langouage, and consider themselves, in this our blessed and
adopted country, in every respect as good citizens as any
gentleman of the least honor, spirit or gratefultes, who come to this country to look for a home in this
and published on Saturday night, the first production of any foreigned in
the first production of a man can be depended upon
liable to errors, though not like what was called a report by
a German Whig, published on the 11th of October in the
Whig of this city; and also, a most unwarrantable article,
published in that paper of the 14th of October. As regards
the first production, if is easily discerned to have been composed and finished by a Virginia gentleman, as it contains
but a small portion of what could be discovered to have
been said by Mr. Eckhoff, or, if said, not within the hear and the truth fairly brought before the public, so that not only here, but elsewhere, the German population, which have become extensive, may understand and judge for themselves.

The same time, the dangerous results which may be apprehended in exalting a successful military chieftain to have become extensive, may understand and judge for themselves.

The same time, the dangerous results which may be apprehended in exalting a successful military chieftain to have become extensive, may understand and judge for themselves.

The same time, the dangerous results which may be apprehended in exalting a successful military chieftain to have become extensive, one of the same time, the dangerous results which may be apprehended in exalting a successful military chieftain to have become extensive, one of the same time, the dangerous results which may be apprehended in exalting a successful military chieftain to have become extensive, one of the same time, the dangerous results which may be apprehended in exalting a successful military chieftain to have become extensive, one of the same time, the same time, the dangerous results which may be apprehended in exalting a successful military chieftain to have become extensive, one of the same time. cle, I shall now proceed, as one the ancearance of this artices, agreeable to recollection, and, no doubt, subject to imperfection.

Mr. Eckhoff, has before stated, was brought on here all the way from New York, to enlighten the Germans, who are generally—if not Whigs—considered extremely ignorant, and thought to know nothing of public all sirs, or even their own rights and privileges. Therefore, by public notice, Mr. E. did address, without opposition, on Thursday the 7th of October, the German population of this city, and did give them a long, but extremely weak, harangue, on the principles of the Whig party, and particularly pressed on his audience his preference of the, as yet unexplained, qualifications of General Wintied Scott over General Pranklin Pierce exhorting, by the way of preface, his belowed countrymen in by no means an instructive manner. And first of all strange to relate, he assigned fror reasons why he called them his countrymen. In order to establish this simple fact he said, we are all of the same descent, and because the cradles of us all stood on the same spot of the earth's surface! In the next sentence, he assured his countrymen that the Democratic principles were entirely wrong—that they were a negative party—a do-nothing party. For all such for lish remarks, Mr. E., no doubt, deserves of some of the Whig party be highest credit, although it is well known by some Walgs, and the German Democratic party too, that the principal and most wholesome and prominent laws and weight and most wholesome and prominent laws and while he prominent laws and while he principles were called by the Secretal late Whigh and most wholesome and prominent laws and measures having their origin, and produced by the Democratic party too, that the principle and most wholesome and prominent laws and measures having their origin, and produced by the Democratic party too, that the principle and most wholesome and prominent laws and measures having their origin, and produced by the Democratic party too, that the prin Waigs, and the German Democratic party too, that the prin- ministration down to the present time, and which have all walgs, and the German Democratic party too, that the principal and most wholesome and preminent laws and measures have been adopted by and under Democratic administrations, for the welfare of this great country and the Union at large. Mr. E. then passed over to the Tariff question, which he handled still more ridiculously, as he wished to prove how a higher Tariff would encourage instead of discountry of the general welfare of the growth of the principal laws and regulations of our government former history of which he handled still more ridiculously, as he wished to prove how a higher Turiff would encourage instead of disparations of our government, former history of couraging emigration; that the Germans have heretofore disregarded their interest, they mostly having been attached to the so-called Democratic party; that German votes compute and connection formed by pulled our people to emigrate to the West, and thus destroy-tween the States of this Union and the federal government, ed the market of the farmer of the East.—A strange, and really simple conclusion.—Mr. E. also said that the German really simple conclusion.—Mr. E. also said that the German could use as a German orator, with great effect, he certainthat one manufactory destroyed here would set up one on the other side of the Atiantic!—What a discerning mind, and cast fund of political and commercial knowledge, Mr. E. must possess?—But, Mr. E. stated that he was happy to say that a mighty change had come over the German people. Where furnished a said the said to the mind of any one present them. Where furnished has said, there Democrate was considerable pleasure and instruction, restricted when the ple. Where, formerly, he said, three Democrats were, one only could now be found; and this was as much as could be

in a school room, than to be addressed to a German audience in this city; and this has been said by a well-informed and prominent German Whig—(although it must be remembered, that Germans and Dutchmen, partienarly if they are Democrats, are considered not only ignorant, but positively stupid; consequently, such remarks are not only taken as praiseworthy, by some German and native Whigs, coming as they did from a German and native Whigs, coming as they did from a German imported Whig champion and editor of a German newspaper, in order to bring the German population of Virginia to their senses.) Mr. E. further stated that the Democratic party did not protect the weak against the strong, nor the poor against the rich. Now only reflect, Whigs and Democrats, what an untrue, a false representation, to a German population of common reason, to believe. Are not these some of the aristocratical principles of the Whig party? Would not their measures oppress the poor? And are not the poor more protected under the Democratic Republican principles of Jefferson and Madison? Examine for yourselves, think a moment, and vote accordingly.

want General Scott, and will go the right way to work dingly.

Mr. E., at the close of one of the speeches, remarked that common sense must compel his countrymen to vote for Scott and Graham. Indeed, this must be considered a police and pressing invitation to become sensible. A German Whig paper, called the Allgemeine Zeitung, a statement ugainst Mr. Glose, (no doubt in order to alarm, or bind Whig did draw the conclusion, that Mr. E. was either talk.

millions of people, by and under his military experience.—
The danger, my friends, natives, Virginians and countrymen, should be seriously considered. If Gen. Scott should be come President of these United States, which God forbid, a continual agitation and wrangling on account of the slave question, between the Northern and the Southern States will be the result—although, fortunately, this all essential question of compromise is settled and has as yet saved this glorious Union. And here it may properly be asked, are the scattments of Gen. Scott, as it regards this important measure, known? Has he ever publicly sanctioned it, and meet the immense responsibility attached to this high and meet the immense responsibility attached to this high and meet the immense responsibility attached to this high and meet the immense responsibility attached to this high and lofty position as Chief Mugistrate of this great and stul growing Republic. We, therefore, trust with a degree of certainty that Franklin Pierce will be our next President, and of this we feel assured, if you, my countrymen, demo-crats and citizens throughout these United States, belong-ing to our ranks, will do your duty; for then nothernan power can prevent the election of the candidates of our choice, the preservers of this glorious Union-Pience and King. ------

WHIG OPPOSITION TO SCOTT-DEMOCRATIC

WHIG OPPOSITION TO SCOTT-DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT TO PIERCE.

One of the most striking characteristics of the present canvass is the number of strong appeals put forth by leading Whigs in opposition to the nominee of the Whig party Foombe, Stephens and Lenkins of Gaugia; Gentry, Member of Congress from Tennessee; Brooke, Senator from Mississippi; Cabell, Representative from Fiorda; Jenifer, from Maryland, late Congressman, and Minister to Austria; Faulkeer, Member of Congress, and Lyons, President of the Whig Central Committee of Virginia; Garrett and Parham, Whig Electors of Louisiana; Clingman, Member of Congress in member of Congress in member of Congress in members. Electors of Louisiana; Clingman, Member of Congress North Carolina-all these, and many more, have, either in speeches or letters, warned the people of the South against supporting their own party's nominee for the Presidency Can Southern Whigs remain indifferent to such warnings? different conclusion of the disposition, sentiments and qualifications of Gen. Scott. Such are the humble and settled opinions of one, who, for many years, has taken some pains to observe the rise and progress of party spirit (on each side) and thereby often discovered political tricks and deception of different colors, in order to accomplish certain movements or objects in view, which, if generally and publicly known, would not only be considered shameful, but disherorable.

According to previous arrangement made with what is called the Democratic German Whig Association, Mr. Gloss shall vote.

J. C. Clark, Esq., Solicitor of the Pressury, died at New